

# *Insights on the dynamical history of the Fomalhaut system*

*Investigating the Fomalhaut c hypothesis*

*Faramaz et al. 2014, arXiv:1409.6868*

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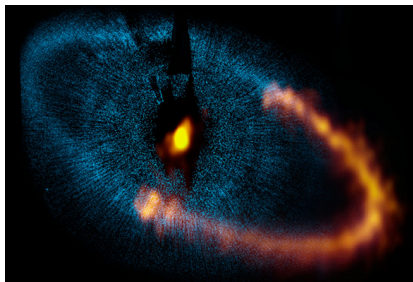
Institut de Planétologie et d'Astrophysique de Grenoble  
&  
Department of Astronomy, University of California at Berkeley

September 2014, 10th

30 years of Beta Pic and Debris disks studies

# THE FOMALHAUT SYSTEM

## AN ECCENTRIC OUTER BELT

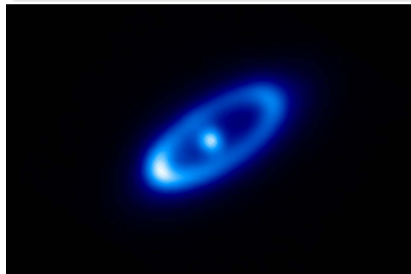


Combined HST (optical) and ALMA (850 microns) observations (Kalas et al. 2005; Boley et al. 2012).

Offseted and eccentric Kuiper-belt with  $e \sim 0.1$ .

Presence of a belt-shaping massive body with  $e \sim 0.1$  expected :

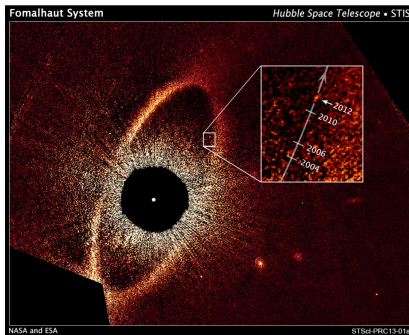
- $m \sim 3M_{\text{Jup}}$  (Chiang et al. 2009)
- Neptune-Saturn mass (Quillen 2006)



Herschel/PACS observation at 70 microns

# THE FOMALHAUT SYSTEM

## FOMALHAUT B, NEAR THE BELT INNER EDGE



### A CONTROVERSIAL STATUS

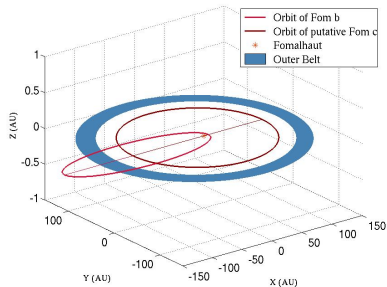
- Observed at visible wavelengths, but undetected in IR (Kalas et al. 2008; Marengo et al. 2009; Janson et al. 2012).
- Planetary body surrounded by dust ? (Kennedy & Wyatt 2011; Kenyon et al. 2014) or a planetary ring system ? (Kalas et al. 2008)
- Recent photometric studies : no more than Earth or Super-Earth sized (Janson et al. 2012; Galicher et al. 2013).

# THE FOMALHAUT SYSTEM

FOMALHAUT B

## ORBITAL FITTING (KALAS ET AL. 2013; BEUST ET AL. 2014)

- Peak values :  $a_b \sim 110 - 120 \text{ AU}$  &  $e_b \simeq 0.92 - 0.94$ .
- 95% level of confidence :  
 $a_b \sim 81 - 415 \text{ AU}$  &  $e_b \sim 0.69 - 0.98$ .
- Belt-crossing.
- Nearly coplanar and close to apsidal alignment with the belt.



## DYNAMICAL ANALYSIS :

Fom b is

- a low-mass object,
- not responsible for the shape of the outer belt.

The first suspect is not the culprit here !

# THE FOMALHAUT SYSTEM

INVESTIGATING THE FOMALHAUT C HYPOTHESIS (FARAMAZ ET AL. 2014, ARXIV :1409.6868)

Clues for an unseen massive Fom c.



## STABILITY ?

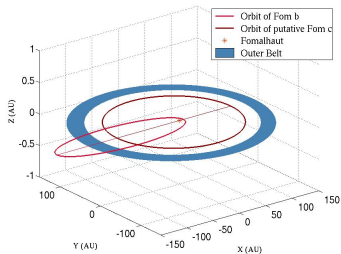
- Highly unstable configuration (dynamical lifetime  $\ll$  age of the system, 440 Myr).
- Fom b recently set on its orbit.

How ? Why so late ?



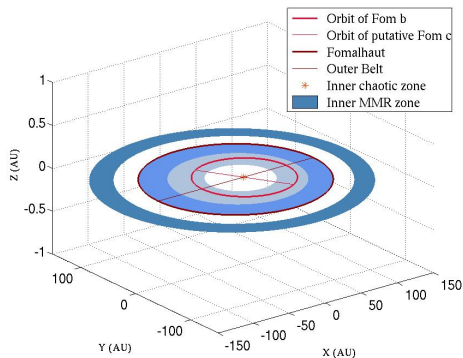
## A DYNAMICAL SCENARIO INVOLVING FOM C IN THE GENERATION OF FOM B-LIKE ORBITS :

- shows that Fom b can be naturally put on its present-day orbit via perturbations by Fom c.
- can explain why it occurs so late and makes it likely for us to witness.



# THE KEY MECHANISM

MEAN-MOTION RESONANCES WITH AN 0.1 ECCENTRIC FOM c



Example of Fom b progenitor originally trapped in 5 :2 MMR on a low-eccentricity orbit with a  $3 M_{Jup}$  Fom c :  $a_{b,0} \sim 58 \text{ AU}$  and  $e_{b,0} \leq 0.05$

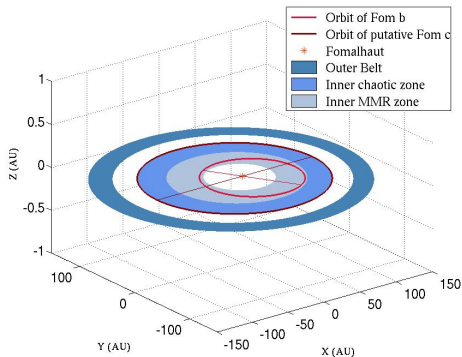
- Increase of eccentricity  $\rightarrow$  crossing of the chaotic zone.
- Scattering event in the chaotic zone  $\rightarrow$  Fom b-like orbit ?
- MMRs *delay* scattering events.

The delay depends on the mass of Fom c :

- Jupiter mass Fom c  $\rightarrow$  delay of several Myr.
- Saturn-Neptune mass Fom c  $\rightarrow$  delay of several 100 Myr.

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Eccentricity increase

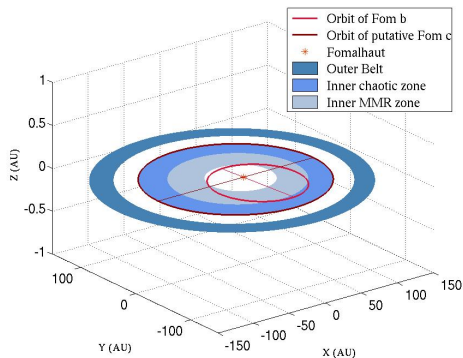
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Crossing the chaotic zone

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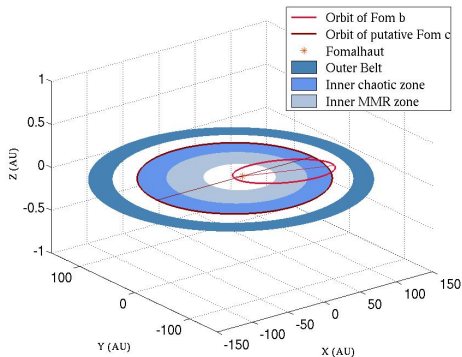
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MEAN-MOTION RESONANCES WITH AN 0.1 ECCENTRIC FOM C



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Crossing the orbit of Fom c

- Increase of eccentricity  $\rightarrow$  crossing of the chaotic zone.
- Scattering event in the chaotic zone  $\rightarrow$  Fom b-like orbit ?
- MMRs *delay* scattering events.

The delay depends on  
the mass of Fom c :

- Jupiter mass Fom c  $\rightarrow$  delay of several Myr.
- Saturn-Neptune mass Fom c  $\rightarrow$  delay of several 100 Myr.

# A 2-STEP SCENARIO ?

## A FIRST SUMMARY

- 1 MMR with an eccentric Fom c
- 2 Scattering event in the chaotic zone.

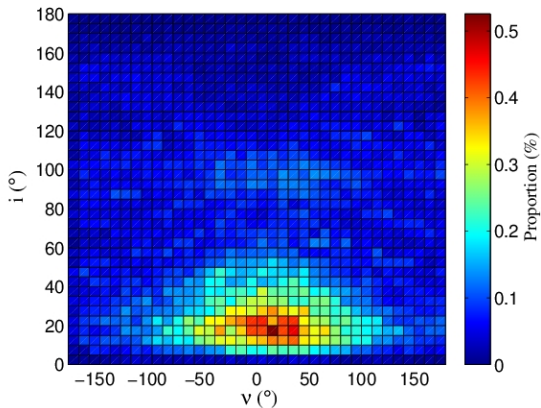
## FIRST CONCLUSIONS

A Saturn-Neptune mass Fom c with eccentricity 0.1 :

- leads to the production of Fom b-like orbits, with a delay of several 100 Myr, via the 5 :2 MMR.
- is compatible with the shaping of the outer belt.
- is compatible with the survival of the present transient configuration for  $\sim 10$  Myr.

# A SURPRISING FEATURE

ORIENTATION OF FOM B-LIKE ORBITS ORIGINATING FROM THE 5 :2 MMRs



Clear tendency for apsidal alignment and coplanarity.

# AN ADDITIONAL STEP ?

CLOSER LOOK AT STEP 2 : CLOSE ENCOUNTER WITH FOM C

## STEP 2 : CLOSE ENCOUNTER WITH FOM C

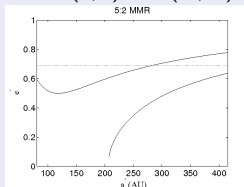
$(a, e)$

Before encounter :

- $a$  of the MMR
- $e$  allowed by the MMR.



Conservation of the  
Tisserand parameter  
links  $(a, e)$  and  $(a', e')$



$(a', e')$

After encounter :

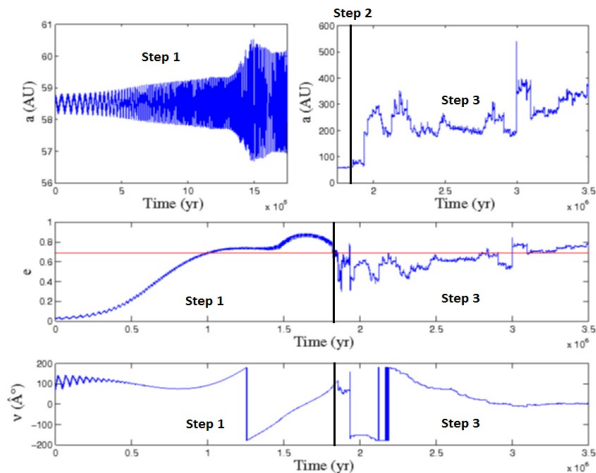
- $a' = 81 - 415$  AU  
(95% level of confidence for Fom b, Beust et al. 2014)
- $e' < 0.69 \Rightarrow$   
Additional increase required

## STEP 3 : SECULAR EVOLUTION WITH AN ECCENTRIC FOM C

Secular evolution permits  $e_b > 0.69$  when orbits are apsidally aligned

# A 3-STEP PROCESS

## SUMMARY



3 Successive interactions with  
the eccentric Fom c :

- Step 1 :  
MMR
- Step 2 :  
Close-encounter
- Step 3 :  
Secular interaction

# CONCLUSION

## A POSSIBLE DYNAMICAL HISTORY FOR THE FOMALHAUT SYSTEM

- A yet undetected eccentric Saturn-Neptune size Fom c.
- Fom b originates from an inner MMR with Fom c.
- Fom b was set recently on its current orbit by Fom c via a 3-step process.

## PRODUCING FOM B-LIKE ORBITS IS A ROBUST PROCESS

Low mass material + massive eccentric planet :  
MMR  $\rightarrow$  close encounter  $\rightarrow$  secular evolution  
 $\Rightarrow$  Fom b like orbits - Cometary activity ?

- A 0.1 eccentric perturber naturally produces such orbits in a robust manner.
- The production of these orbits can be delayed on timescales  $> 100$  Myr thanks to MMRs.

Faramaz et al., in prep :

- Link with inner belts in Fomalhaut ? (Lebreton et al. 2013)
- Link with exozodis ?  
(Absil et al. 2013; Ertel et al. 2014, 12 to 30% of stars)

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